Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 35 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1794. [Whole No. 493.]

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & fine CUTLERY,
Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures sett, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.
December 24. mw&stf

This day is published,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET,
(Price a quarter dollar)
A short account of ALGIERS,
Containing a description of the climate of that country—of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and of their several wars against Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Barbarossa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles V. to the present time; with a concise view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.
Jan. 9. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.
HENRY REES, Administrator.
January 13. 2aw3w.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by
Thomas Dobson,
Price three eighths of a Dollar,
"An Enquiry into the principles and tendency of certain public measures."
January 16. dtw

ADVERTISEMENT.
Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.
FOR SALE,
A Valuable Tract of LAND,
in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and chesnut.
The situation is pleasant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a passage on each floor, exclusive of closets; a good kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful springs. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.
Jan. 10. dtf JOHN GORDON.

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut-Streets.
George Rutter,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
December 30, dtf

This day is published,
THE
United States Register,
For the Year 1794.
Printed by Stewart and Cochran, No. 34, South Second-street, and John M'Culloch, No. 1, North Third-street, and to be sold by them and the booksellers.
Jan. 18. dtf

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 54, South Second-street,
Seconddoor below the corner of Chesnut-street,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Assortment of
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Dec. 23. mw&stf

Bank of the United States.
January 6th, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.
By Order,
3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Insurance Company.
Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the last six months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the first and second instalments; and of one per cent per month on the sums paid in anticipation of the third instalment, calculating from the first day of the month following that, in which those payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at the company's office, No. 119 south Front-street, at any time after the 13th instant.
By order of the Directors.
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.
Jan. 9. w&s1m.

Treasury Department,
NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next: inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.
At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia, At Lancaster, At Reading, } in Pennsylvania.
The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.
One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt
Two quarts of vinegar
Two pounds of soap } per 100 rations.
One pound of candles
Jan. 9. tawt6F.

STOLEN,
A few days ago, from No. 6, Lætitia Court,
A Silver Table-Spoon,
Marked I. C. maker's name R. H. Whoever returns said Spoon to the owner, shall receive One Dollar reward, and no questions asked.
N. B. Silversmiths and others are requested to stop said spoon, if offered for sale, and give notice as above.
Jan. 17. d3t

THE YOUNG LADIES'
Drawing Academy,
Under the Direction of
S. FOLWELL,
Will, in a few days, be resumed.
HE feels a gratitude to those parents and guardians of the young ladies, who have entrusted to him their tuition—and as most of them are to return, he will have an opportunity, by his endeavors for their further improvement, to acquit himself of a debt, which he esteems it an honor to have incurred.
One or two large Rooms,
In a central situation, suitable to accommodate his pupils, are wanted. Apply to him, at No. 2, Lætitia Court—where he will be thankful to receive commands for Miniature Painting or Hair Work, and all kind of Drawing on Ivory, Sattin or Paper.
January 13, 1794 d1w

NEW BOOKS.
Now opening for Sale,
By M. CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;
A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.
Dec. 19.

SEAT of WAR.
For Sale, at M. CAREY's *Store,*
No. 118, Market-street,
A Sheet Map of the
French, Austrian and Dutch Netherlands, in which the progress of the present War may be traced.——*Price three eighths of a dollar.*
And a Map of the Three Northern Districts of France, divided into Departments.——*Price ¼ of a dollar.*
Maps of the United
States:—Any public spirited gentlemen, possessed of materials for correcting and improving the Maps of the several States, will lay M. Carey under very particular obligations, by communicating them. He is in immediate want of some for New-Jersey and Delaware; of which States he is now preparing Maps.
Guthrie's Geography:
The subscription for this work will be continued open, at the present rate of twelve dollars, till the first day of November next; after which, it will be raised to fourteen dollars.

CASTELLI,
Italian Stay and Habit-Maker,
ENCOURAGED by several Ladies of Philadelphia, now in New-York, has removed from thence to this city, in Cooper's Court, No. 35 north side of Mulbery street, between Front and Second; where all kinds of Stays are made—as Italian shape, French corset, English, Silk turn, Riding, Suckling stays, &c. Also, Ladies' Habits, Surtouts, Gowns, and all kinds of dresses for balls, completed in the newest and most elegant fashion.
Any ladies in New-York and Charleston, who may wish to employ him, and will be pleased to send their measures shall have their work furnished with the utmost neatness and dispatch.
N. B. Said Castelli has an assortment of ready made stays to sell.
Jan. 7. 3t.

FROM THE AMERICAN MINERVA.

Number of vessels entered at the port of Philadelphia, during the year 1791.

Ships and Barques,	122
Snows and Brigs,	250
Schooners,	78
Sloops,	117
Total from foreign ports,	567
Coasting vessels,	694
	1261

In 1793.

Ships,	163
Snows and Brigs,	288
Schooners and Sloops,	599
Total,	1050

Clearances in 1793.

Ships,	143
Snows and Brigs,	258
Schooners and Sloops,	690
Total,	1091

Number of vessels entered at the port of New-York, in 1791.

Ships and Barques,	120
Snows and Brigs,	280
Galliot,	1
Polacre,	1
Schooners,	158
Sloops,	158
Total from foreign ports,	719
Coasting vessels,	1101
Total,	1819

In 1793 *entered from foreign parts.*

Ships,	132
Barque,	1
Snows,	9
Brigs,	220
Schooners,	143
Sloops,	105
Total from foreign ports,	610
Coasting vessels,	1449
Total,	2059

Clearances 1789, *for Foreign Ports.*

Ships,	138
Barque,	1
Snows,	9
Brigs,	254
Schooners,	145
Sloops,	136
Total for foreign ports,	683
Coasting vessels,	1381
Total,	2064

In 1793—*differences of Entrances in favor of New-York.*

Vessels from foreign ports,	151
Coasters,	407

In 1793—*differences of square rigged vessels in favor of Philadelphia.* [*The others not being distinguished from the Coasters*] 89

Difference in the Coasting trade not ascertained.

Total difference in Entrances favor of New-York, in 1793, 1009

Total difference of clearances in favor of New-York, 973

From the foregoing returns at the Custom-House, these remarks naturally follow:

1. THAT the entrances of square rigged vessels at Philadelphia from foreign ports are more numerous in 1793, than 1791; whereas those in New-York are less; the other vessels are not distinguished in the Philadelphia return from the coasters, so that a comparative view of the trade is incomplete. The fatal sickness in Philadelphia the summer past, and the French ships of war on our coast, and especially in New-York harbor, may have been causes of these differences in the foreign trade.

2. We remark an astonishing increase of the coasting trade of New-York; the difference between the years 1791 & 1793 being no less than 248 entrances. The editor has not materials for determining the exports from Philadelphia and New-York the year past; but for the year ending Sept. 31, 1791, the exports from Pennsylvania exceeded those of New-York.

From Pennsylvania,	2,931,624 dolls.
New-York,	2,516,197
Diff. in fav. of Penns.	0,415,427

All the produce exported must come to market by land or water. If there are 400 entrances of coasters at New-York more than at Philadelphia, the expence of transporting these 400 cargoes by land, is saved, and this saving is in favor of the husbandman and manufacturer.* Each of these cargoes may be estimated at 60 tons? total oft ons in 400 cargoes, 24000—on each of which water transportation must save a considerable expence. Not to mention the advantage of raising upa body of seamen, by means of the coasting trade.

The Editor is happy to have it in his power to contrast the commerce of these cities, with that of certain Cities in Spain.

Entered at Barcelona in 1782—628 vessels, of which 317 belonged to Spain, At Alicant in do. 961—600 of them Spanish. At Malaga in do. 842—about 100 Spanish. At Cadiz in do. 1,033—50 only belonging to Spain.

Yet Barcelona contains 115,000 inhabitants, and Cadiz 80,000; both much larger than either Philadelphia or New-York. Malaga is about the size of New-York. Alicant is indeed smaller, but there is no comparison between the active industry of a free people, and the languid exertions of men under oppressive governments.

* It is calculated that the difference between the prices of land and water carriage on the best roads in France, is as 1 to 150 in favor of the latter.

☞ *Gentlemen, in possession of Subscription papers for this Gazette, are requested to transmit them to the Editor's Office.*

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
January 16.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the commercial intercourse of this country, with foreign nations.

Mr. S. Smith after a few introductory observations, said, the object of the resolution is to lay an extra duty on goods from powers not in treaty with the United States. Those duties will operate as a bounty, say for calculation, of 5 per cent. in favor of those powers with whom we have a treaty of commerce—for experience has shewn that those nations cannot supply us on terms so favorable as that with whom no treaty exists.

It is a subject then of fair enquiry—what advantages we enjoy from those nations (we are in treaty with) to induce us to grant them such bounty—and what are the disadvantages which result from those treaties?

The United States have a commercial treaty with France, Holland, Prussia and Sweden.

What are the commercial advantages? The advantages in the treaties most useful to us are, that free ships make free goods, and this is to be reciprocal.

We have seen that this stipulation has been violated whenever the necessity of the case (in their opinion) made it useful to France. The disadvantages of those treaties are their prizes coming into our ports, and their armed vessels cruizing on our coasts.

It appears then, that we have no advantages given us by those treaties sufficient to induce us to lay a tax of 5 per cent. on 17 millions of dollars of importations, from powers not in treaty with us, say 850,000 dollars per annum to act as a bounty on the manufactures of the nations in treaty.

It then becomes a subject of enquiry, what injuries have we received from the powers with whom we have no commercial treaty, that should induce us to tax ourselves, 850,000 dollars per annum to retaliate on them.

These powers are Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Russia, Hamburgh, Bremen, and the other hanse towns, and Great Britain.

Spain has laid a heavy duty on our flour to encourage her own; but not more than on that of other nations. She has also undertaken, in alliance with Great Britain, to prevent our taking our produce to France, contrary to the custom in former wars. It is true, the same two powers attempted the same thing on a former occasion. Spain has by a late edict granted to nations in treaty of commerce, license to trade to Louisiana, Florida, &c. &c. which immediately excludes us, and this may be of serious consequence.

The English will introduce a good market for tobacco there; perhaps they may think it their interest to reduce the duty on that article, now 3s. 6d. per pound, to the same with ours, which is 1s. 3d.—or if we pass these resolutions, make ours 3s. 6d. and theirs 1s. 3d.

But Spain takes almost all their flour, a great quantity of wheat, corn and lumber, beef, pork, fish, rice, &c. &c. from us, and is our very best customer.

She supplies us with dollars, brandy, wine, fruits, salt, and silk goods, on fair terms. Some of these are articles which cannot be procured from the powers in treaty, and ought we to offend her to gratify our resentment against England?

Portugal refuses since our Revolution to take our flour—in every other respect she is among our best friends—she receives our wheat, corn, lumber and many other articles—her late conduct calls for our sincerest gratitude.

She supplies us with wine, salt, some East-India goods, lemons, &c. &c.

Why should we declare commercial war against such a friend?

The immediate relations with Denmark are encreasing daily, and on fair terms—in her islands we have the fairest intercourse. Our flour, meal, corn, lumber, beef, pork, and fish, are received there in our own bottoms, and we bring from thence all their produce.—Their children are educated among us, form friendships, and matrimonial connections.

Why should we declare a commercial war against a power so friendly?

Russia affords us iron, hemp, sail-duck, sheetings, and some other articles—admits us into her ports on fair terms, and leaves to us the whole carrying trade between the two countries.—What cause have we to tax her commodities? She has done nothing to offend us—seems well disposed—and many of her articles can be had no where else; and it ought to be considered, she can support the armed neutrality.

Hamburgh and Bremen receive our vessels with every possible mark of friendship—they take great quantities of tobacco, rice, deerskins, furs, and a surplus of our imports from the West Indies; they supply us with glass, German oznabrigs, and other German linens on much better terms than any other country. What injury have those republics done us, that we should throw their trade into the lap of Holland, where we generally pay 5 to 10 per cent more than we pay in these ports.

I come now said Mr. Smith, to the great stumbling block, Great Britain, against whom these resolutions point, and whose political conduct has been the fruitful topic of so much declamation.

He concurred in opinion with those who had severely reprobated the conduct of their piratical privateers towards our navigation—but are those good reasons, said he, why we should commence a commercial war with more than one half the European nations, or even with her, unless we shall find it greatly to our interest. Alterations of commercical systems require time and much delicacy in effecting. We do not at present know what will be the result of proper remonstrances against the injuries we have suffered? Has Great Britain laid any restrictions on our commerce which are uot similar to those she lays on other foreign nations? I believe not.

Have we any advantages in her ports over other foreigners? I believe we have.

Our citizens go there, commence and pursue trade, without being subject to the Alien duty paid by other foreigners.

Our tobacco pays 1/3 per lb. duty, when all other pays 3/6 per lb.

Our pot and pearl ashes are free; others pay 2/ per cwt.—which is equal to the freight.

Our naval stores pay less duty than others pay, which acting as a bounty to us enables us to send these bulky articles to such a distance.

Some of our wood is in the same situation.

The exportation of our lumber on these advantageous terms, is particularly beneficial to, and promotive of our shipping. A cargo of lumber which costs not more than 400 or 500 pounds would sell for 12 or 1400.

Mr. Smith observed that he presumed no one would tax him with being prejudiced in favor of Great Britain; he had suffered by them severely, he had fought against their usurpations, and should his duty call him, he trusted he should not hesitate to do so again. It is not what Britain may suffer by the system proposed, but the disadvantage which will be the consequence to the United States, that ought to be taken into consideration. Our duty is not to injure others, but to protect our own interest.

Mr. Smith then enquired,

What have we done to benefit our own commerce?

In the first Congress, a duty of 50 cents on foreign tonnage, and 6 cents on our own, gave an advantage of 44 cents in our favour; and put us more than on a footing with the extra light money of 1/9 sterl. a ton on our vessels, charged in all their ports, except London.

We also laid a duty of 1-10th extra on goods by foreign vessels—what has been its consequence.

A gentleman from Virginia, stated that in 1660, Great Britain passed their navigation act, when the foreign trade was 1-4th of the whole, in 1770 it was lessened to 1-6th.

What is the consequence of our law?

The foreign tonnage in 1770, was nearly 1-3d of the whole.

In 1792, the foreign tonnage was reduced nearly to 1-4th or as 244 to 568. This being the case, we have by our existing laws and industry decreased this proportion of the foreign tonnage 1-6th—thus has our existing laws done nearly as much in 2 years for us, as the navigation laws of Great Britain did for them in 40 years.

Under the existing state of things, Mr. Smith said, he could not see the policy of pushing regulations to accelerate a progress already without example.

The same gentleman said, that the manufactures of Great Britain amount to 51 millions, and that the proportion to America, is 2 millions—say 4 per cent of the exports of that country: will she give up her navigation act for the profits of 4 per cent on her exports? Can it be expected that she will deviate from a system which more than 100 years experience has confirmed the utility of.

With respect to France, Mr. Smith acknowledged in warm terms, the obligations this country was under to that, for the services rendered during the war.—France, said he, will be a republic, and as republicans, they will treat with us on fair liberal, and reciprocal terms.

Mr. Smith concluded by reading the following comparative statement:—

England.	*America.*
1st. American ships pay no more duty of tonnage in her ports than her own pay, but they pay 1/9 sterling, or 39 cents extra for lights (except in the port of London) where all pay alike.	1st. British ships pay in her ports 44 cents duty of tonnage more than her own ships pay.
2d. The ships of America carry freely to Great-Britain the produce of the United States (where her own ships are permitted) & pay the same duty thereon that is paid by the ships of Great-Britain.	2d. All goods imported in British ships to the United States, pay 10 per cent. addition on the duties paid when imported in her own ships, which amount almost to the whole freight on an assorted cargo of British manufactures.
3d. All trade in American ships to the British West-Indies, is prohibited, except in times (such as the present) of war, and particular scarcity.	3d. America has no Colonies, she supplies the British West-India Islands with 45,000 barrels flour per ann. Shall we risque this advantage, because they will not let us employ 12 brigs to carry it?
4th. The trade to the British East-Indies is free for Americans, they enter and sell freely there, as well their cargoes as ships, when even British ships are prohibited.	4th. America has no East-India settlements.
5th. American shipping can carry no foreign article to Great-Britain, nor any thing except her own produce; they cannot carry any of her manufactures, except pot and pearl ashes, pig and bar iron—which articles are free from duty.	5th. British ships are permitted to bring goods of every country to the United States; but then they are subject to an additional duty of 10 per cent. on the duty paid on goods imported in our own ships, which in almost all cases amounts to a prohibition; her copper, tin, lead, and some other gross articles, pay no duty.
6th. Great-Britain admits from America free of duty, plank, pot and pearl ashes, bar and pig iron, when she charges a duty on the same articles from other nations, equal in some instances to a full freight, which enables America to transport such bulky articles on equal terms; she charges 1/3 per lb. on American tobacco, and 3/6 on all other.	6th. America admits nothing free of duty from Great-Britain, that is not equally free from all other countries.

(To be Continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

The following intelligence is translated from Leyden Gazettes, received at Baltimore from Amsterdam.

MANHEIM, (Germany) October 22.

Since the 14th inst. the Prussian army, which by its movements contributed to the success of General Wurmser, and the Prince of Waldeck, remains in a state of tranquility, and we no longer hear the noise of cannon from the side of the Blise and Sarrie.

The head quarters of the Duke of Brunswick, on the 17th inst. were at La Verrerie de Mastall near Rishossen. The French occupied the environs of Flamnberg, and it is said sent part of their forces towards Saralbe and Bouquenon. To the latter place the members of the district of Buche have transferred their sessions.

LEYDEN, Nov. 1.

A letter from Brussels, dated the 28th ult. informs, that the French, to make a diversion in favor of the grand army commanded by General Jourdon, made a grand attack on the whole cordon, of the allied forces, from Tournay to the sea.—Early on the morning of the 22d ult. a column of French troops, from six to seven thousand strong, composed partly of the garrison of Dunkirk and of the troops which occupied the entrenched camp of Gyvelde, advanced towards Furnes, with a train of heavy cannon and mortars, with an intention to force that place: The garrison amounting to upwards of two thousand men, composed of Austrians, Hessians, and French emigrants, marched out in order of battle to engage the enemy, and a bloody action commenced, in which both parties often had recourse to the destructive bayonet; but, after the greatest efforts of bravery, the allied forces were forced to yield to the superior numbers of the French who entered pell-mell with them into Furnes, in the streets of which place they again fought for some time. Our troops, surrounded on all sides, succeeded in foreing their way thro' the enemy's battalions, and made their retreat to Nieuport, though continually harrassed. The French, elated by this advantage, immediately marched against Nieuport, with some pieces of heavy cannon and four mortars. General Hoche, who commanded the French on this expedition, sent the following remarkable summons to the inhabitants of Nieuport—"I summon you to surrender immediately to the arms of the French Republic, before which all should yield; and I require that six hostages, the most eminent persons in your city, instantly give themselves up at my camp; otherwise, surrounded, attacked by sea and land, your city will be destroyed; I will enter on the smoaking ruins of your houses and the panting wrecks of your numbers: Let the example of Furnes teach you not to depend on your defenders, who calumniate because we beat them." The magistrates of Nieuport, not terrified at rodomantade, simply answered, that it was to the military commandant he should have addressed himself, and not to them. On this refusal, the French began to throw in shells and bullets, which much damaged the city: Then the garrison determined to open the sluices and inundate the surrounding country, which they did with such success, that the enemy were obliged to retire with precipitation that they had not time to carry off two twenty-four pounders which they planted in a battery. In the mean time, on the first intelligence of this invasion which reached Ostend, four English regiments, who were ready to embark, and a part of the garrison, made a movement to succour Nieuport.

A second column of French advanced against our posts at Werwyck and Moucorn, which they attacked with the greatest vivacity; After a most murdering engagement, our troops retreated, abandoning some pieces of dismounted cannon. The enemy entered Menin on the 23d of Oct. and the garrison retired to Wevelghem, by the contrary road, where they were attacked on the 24th, but made such a vigorous defence as obliged the French to retire.

While this passed towards West-Flanders, the French, who occupied the camp of La Magdelaine, under Lisle, advanced with a large train of artillery towards Denain, Marchiennes, and Orchies, which they attacked very briskly at the same time: They were repulsed every where but at Marchiennes, which they got possession of; but the allied troops, encamped at Closing, having advanced on the enemy, a most bloody battle commenced, which ended in the precipetate retreat of the French, whom our troops pursued for a considerable time. We have no certain accounts of the losses sustained by both parties in three different engagements; but we know, positively, that the enemy have severely suffered, and that, on our side, we have also lost many men.

As soon as our Generals received advice of the enemy's progress in Flanders, the Duke of York, at the head of the English army, advanced by party marches to the relief of that part of our frontier.

While they fought so obstinately in Flanders, our troops in Hainult were not less active. General Jourdon having shewn by his movements that he projected an enterprize against Quesnoy, the Prince of Sax Cobourg advanced, on that side, to watch the enemy, and established his headquarters at Bermerain. On the 23d, General Ferrand left Maubeuge, at the head of six thousand men, with a design to attack the wood of Tileul, where our troops held several important posts. On this occasion a very long and obstinate battle was fought, the victory was long doubtful, but at last the French were repulsed with great loss; ours was not considerable.

Yesterday morning a courier arrived here, who brings intelligence of a great advantage being gained by General Clairfait, over a body of French troops, who were surrounded in the forest of Bouchain.

It appears that the enemy have loſt their artillery, and that Clairfait has taken a great number of priſoners. We expect further accounts of this new affair.

Some perſons have been lately arreſted at Gand, who are known to be connected with the Jacobin party, and have manifeſted their ſentiments by proceedings tending to excite popular tumults. Others have been arreſted here in an inn, who diſcovered, by their rejoicings, a barbarous, and more than indecent joy, for the cruel death of the Queen of France; which news, on the contrary, ſo ſtrongly affected a gentleman formerly in her ſervice, that on the morning he heard it he ſhot himſelf.

From the Moniteur Univerſal.
Printed at Paris.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated November 4, 1793.

There is no doubt, ſays the Engliſh papers, but the St. Domingo fleet of merchantmen have ſailed for the ports of North America: there the cargoes, add they, will be publicly ſold, and thereby become American property; they ſhall be carried under American colours, not only to France, but to any port whatſoever.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

The curate of the Pariſh of St. Roche, in Paris, and four other prieſts have been executed; they were accuſed of having ſupplied the wheelbarrow-men of the republic with files, by the aſſiſtance of which ſeveral made their eſcape. They have been tried and condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal, and were guillotined yeſterday on the ſquare of the Revolution.

Prudhome has preſented the Executive Council with the copy of the crimes of the Emperors of Germany, whoſe blood-thirſty family are now ſtaining and ravaging the ſoil of Liberty. He further informs, that he intends ſhortly to preſent them a collection of the crimes of all the other Crowned Tyrants. It was agreed that honorable mention ſhall be made of the civic offer made by citizen Prudhome.

Extraordinary Criminal Tribunal.

James Tunduty, ci-devant noble and an officer in a regiment of infantry, has been condemned to ſuffer death, being charged with and convicted of emigration. After ſentence of death was paſſed on him, he aſked leave to ſpeak, which was granted. I'll die, ſaid he, as I have lived; the Tribunal ſhall repent for having condemned me; my prophecy will be certain. —The preſident interrupted him, and ordered the guards to carry him away. The culprit then turning himſelf towards the ſpectators, expreſſed himſelf thus: Sovereign, I die ſatisfied and content, ſince Lewis XVII. will very ſoon reign over Frenchmen. No, no, d—n you, cried unanimouſly all the ſpectators, he ſhall not reign, and the repeated cries of Long live the Republic made the hall reſound from every part. He was guillotined the next day at three o'clock P. M.

November 8.

Perigny, a joint-commiſſioner who advocated ſo much the promotion of admiral Trogolf, has been guillotined, after having been convicted of treachery in the affair of Toulon.

UNITED STATES.

GEORGE-TOWN, Jan. 17.

"*On Monday laſt, agreeably to notice, the Books for the ſubſcription of ſhares in the Columbia Bank were opened. More than double the number of ſhares permitted by the law to be taken, were demanded. Of courſe, a reduction became neceſſary. Subſcribers under 20 ſhares were not touched—all the reſt were curtailed, the greateſt proportion being taken from the largeſt ſubſcriptions.—The buſineſs was ſo conducted as to afford, notwithſtanding the diſappointments, general ſatisfaction. The largeſt number of ſhares taken by one of the gentlmen appointed to receive ſubſcriptions, is 120. To the honor of the inhabitants of this town, they were reſtrained, by conſiderations of delicacy, from engaging in any kind of ſpeculation upon the ſubject; though it was evident that they might have done ſo to great advantage. The great bulk of the ſhares was taken by thoſe who mean to hold them and not to ſell; and a great number is in the hands of country gentlemen, and monied men, in different parts of the ſtate.*

BENNINGTON, January 10.

Curious contraſt of 1763 with 1794.

Lord's Day, Auguſt 9th, 1763. Jonathan Winthrop, deſires the prayers of this Church, &c. being on a journey to the wilderneſs, twelve miles north of Stockbridge, if found practicable. His friends may call to pray with and take leave of him, any time previous to Friday morning next. Boſton.

1794. *A line of ſtages will run weekly, between Northampton and Albany, to meet the lines from Boſton and New-York.—They will ſtart every Tueſday and Friday morning, meet at Pittsfield, &c.*"

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 22.

Laſt evening arrived in town, Colonel E. Oswald, from Havre-de-Grace, which place he left the 9th November. We hear that Mr. Oſwald has bro't diſpatches for the Secretary of State, and M. Genet.

By Col. Oſwald we learn, that twenty-two members of the National Convention, have been tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal of Paris, and found guilty of conſpiring againſt the Republic—and were afterwards guillotined—among them *Briſſot*. One of the members ſtabbed himſelf, but was carried to the guillotine with the reſt.—Petion, Condorcet and Le Brun, late miniſter of foreign affairs, had made their eſcape.

In an Annapolis paper of the 16th inſt. Meſſrs. Wignell and Reinagle's company advertiſe their intention to depart in a week. The ſubſcribers to our theatre have written to thoſe gentlemen urging their return to this city, if their other engagements will allow: but as conſiderable expence has been incurred in building a theatre for them in Baltimore, it is feared they will not viſit us until ſome time in March next.

Extract of a letter from Auguſta, Georgia, December 11.

"On Saturday we received the joyous confirmed accounts of the general defeat of the ſeveral diviſions of combined deſpots againſt the only real Republicans in the world. On this continent we have been taught to believe, that our conſtitution breathes more than freedom itſelf, but when I compare it with that of the French, I find we are ſhackled with nearly as much ariſtocracy as when under the ſlaviſh chains of Britiſh tyranny. To-morrow we are to have an ox killed and barbecued on the common; the governor gives powder to fire a *feu de joye*; no perſon ſhall be at it, but thoſe who are real friends to the republic of France; nor dare a fellow who has been hardy enough to pollute freedom, or abuſe its cauſe, approach the ſacred ground. A notification to that effect will be handed round, although there are not more than twenty ſuch above the line of ——."

"We are informed, ſays a correſpondent, that the claſs of citizens" who have petitioned againſt the ſtage, are in no degree diſpleaſed with the compariſon inſtituted in this paper of laſt evening, between *the Theatre and Swine*. On the contrary, they think, that, as the things compared are evidently ſome of the *dirtieſt and moſt filthy* in nature, the ſimile is peculiarly happy, ſo far as this point of reſemblance is concerned: And they are confident that the public will remark that there is not a ſhadow of likeneſs in any thing beſide; becauſe the poſition from which it would ariſe—"that the Theatre is not incompatible with the good order of ſociety"—is begged;—and that it has been *begged and begged*, till no body but *a ſturdy beggar* would have the face to *beg* it any more.

NEW CARRIAGE.

John Fritz, an ingenious mechanic in Germany, has lately exhibited a Chariot of his own invention, which may be put in motion, with the hand, by means of a ſpring, and which moves with ſo much rapidity, as to advance a quarter of a league in leſs than five minutes.

By this Day's Mail.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the ſhip Hunter, Captain Hacker, from London, arrived at New-York.

OSTEND, Nov. 1.

The Carmagnoles that beſieged Nieuport, have been glad to make good their retreat to Caſſel and Dunkirk. There is not a Frenchman on this ſide the latter place. The damage which they did to Nieuport does not prove to be ſo great as was at firſt apprehended. The chief attack was on the 25th ult. It commenced at 7 in the morning, and continued till night. The artillery from our ramparts did great execution; the very firſt diſcharge ſet fire to a brew-houſe and ſtable, behind which the French had entrenched themſelves, and it was ſpeedily reduced to aſhes.

The loſs of the republicans cannot be aſcertained, as they carried off their killed and wounded, a few excepted, whom they left upon the ground.

The four 24 pounders and two howitzers which they left behind them, together with a vaſt quantity of ſhot and balls, are now in the ſquare at Nieuport. The enemy ſuffered much from 5 ſhips of war, which lay off Nieuport, and flanked them.

COURTRAY, Oct. 26.

This day, from eight in the morning till night, the armies were engaged. The battle began with ſkirmiſhes, but ſoon became general. At laſt confuſion ſpread among the French, and they are compleatly routed. Our troops purſued the enemy far beyond Menin, their loſs which muſt have been conſiderable, cannot be yet aſcertained.

It is now aſſured, that the French army is ſurrounded in its poſition in the environs of Menin, by the troops of the Allies, which arrived on the left over Dottignies and Rolleghim, and on the right over Galleghim and Morſule.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.

Lieutenant Count Gallenberg arrived here yeſterday, preceded by 33 poſtillions with the news of the capture of the lines of Weiſſembourg.

The moſt ſerious preparations are making for a third campaign. Gallicia alone will furniſh 17,000 men.

The States of Hnngary have offered a freſh army of 50,000 men to the Emperor.—

GREFFERN, (on the Rhine) Oct. 20.

Fort Louis is ſummoned, but the Governor declares he will defend it to the laſt extremity—Preparations are making for its inſtant bombardment.

LEGHORN, Oct. 10.

The grand Duke of Tuſcany has at length renounced his neutrality, and declared war againſt France. His manifeſto is, however, not yet publiſhed.

The French Conſul who reſides here is ordered to withdraw, and take with him all the citizens of his nation. Yeſterday evening the arms of the French Republic were removed from the door of his houſe.

PARIS, October 25.

General Carteau is hourly expected at Nice. He quits his army with regret, and be replaced by General Lapopye. Admiral Goodall is ſaid to have ſent word to the latter, that he would releaſe his wife and children, if he would give up the command of the army before Toulon. General Lapopye who retook fort Pharon, anſwered, that he would ſacrifice his eſtate, his life and his love to his country.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The city of Florenzo in the iſland of Corſica, is now beſieged by five ſhips of Lord Hood's ſquadron on the ſea, and by Gen. Paoli on the land ſide. It is meant to be ſtarved into a ſurrender.

The grand total of priſoners, in the different goals of Paris, amounted on the 24th ult. to 3042.

In the proceedings of the National Convention, ſo late down as Oct. 27, it is ſtated that the Royaliſts of La Vendee, far from being exterminated, have gained advantages over the republicans, and have taken the city of Laval.

By authentic accounts from Frankfort of the 28th, we learn that the allied powers had taken poſſeſſion of Alſace in the name of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Louis XVII.

The report of the ſurrender of Landau is not founded. The garriſon of the fortreſs ſent a trumpeter, offering to capitulate. They demanded, beſides a free retreat, other conditions, ſimilar to the garriſon of Mentz, but this was refuſed.

Fort Louis alſo wanted to capitulate; but the allies anſwered the patriots, that they muſt ſurrender at diſcretion. The latter place is bombarded daily.

From Breſt we learn, that 2 ſhips belonging to the Toulon fleet, named Le Patriote, and L'Entreprenant, of 74 guns each, commanded by Banvette and Bourhone, arrived at that place on the the 25th ult. They had been diſpatched thither, it is ſaid by Lord Hood, for ſome ſecret ſervices.

The national commiſſioners, apprehenſive of ſome treachery, forbid all communications with them, and ordered the commanders and officers to be immediately arreſted. They are to be ſent to Paris, for examination.

Accounts from Havre, dated October 26, ſtate, that 4 Engliſh frigates had been hovering within ſight of the harbour for ſome days; which had naturally excited the fears of the inhabitants. The batteries were in excellent condition to protect the town, and the military force had been conſiderably augmented.

The Spaniſh admiral Borgheſe, with a ſquadron of 15 ſail of the line, and three frigates, is at preſent cruiſing in the latitude of Madeira, in order to convoy a fleet of merchantmen expected at Vera Cruz, which has 80 millions of piaſters on board.

The province of Buynos Ayres in Spaniſh America, has ſubſcribed the ſum of 15 millions of piaſtres to his Catholic majeſty to carry on the war againſt France.

The clergy of Brabant carry their plate to the mint, to ſupport the Emperor in carrying on the war.

Saturday Nov. 9.

Yeſterday an account was received from the army of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by a Gentleman who left his head quarters on Sunday laſt. His Royal Highneſs was then at Ciſoing. The army was in the higheſt health and ſpirits. The Prince of Saxe-Cobourg was doing his utmoſt to bring the French to a general action, which there were ſome hopes of his being able to accompliſh.

The Prince of Cobourg's Head Quarters are at Soleſms, behind Landrecis. The corps which he has left at Bavay and at Barlamount, to obſerve the French on the other ſide of the Sambre, is commanded by General Clairfait. Another corps is placed on the right ſide of the Sambre, towards the Somme. This poſition has the double advantage, to intercept the convoys that might be forwarded from Liſle and Douay to the grand army, and to prevent General Jourdain from ſending aſſiſtance ro the places in Weſt Flanders that may be attacked by the Allies.

It is thought, that in conſequence of this diſpoſition, the Duke of York is now marching to attack the camp of Caſſel, at preſent reduced to 8,000 men, and which cannot receive ſuccours from the grand French army without General Jourdain giving battle to the Prince de Cobourg.

A reinforcement of 80,000 German and Hannoverians are on their route to the Netherlands.

The Britiſh land forces, horſe and foot, in different parts of the world, amount at preſent to 60,000, and are to be encreaſed to 85,000 effective men.

November 13.

The report of the French having made overtures to the Prince de Saxe Cobourg for a ceſſation of hoſtilities, is mentioned in ſeveral letters from Bruſſels, as well as from Tournay.

The Foreign Gazettes received yeſterday, mention the ſurrender of Landau. We have, however reaſon to believe that this report, ſo far from being the fact, is wholly unfounded; for we underſtand that the ſiege of Landau is raiſed by the Pruſſians, and is left to be blockaded only by the troops under the Prince de Conde.—The Pruſſians who were before that place are, it is ſaid, gone to bombard Sarre Louis.

The Paris newſpapers of the 5th inſt. aſſert, that the Thames frigate has been carried into Breſt.

It is ſaid that General Jourdon has ſent a detachment of 25,000 men to reinforce the republican army in Alſace.

*** *The length of the Foreign News, occaſions a poſtponement, till to-morrow, of this day's proceedings of Congreſs.*

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The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without these TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.
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December 20. eod2w.

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FOR the benefit of those who maybe concerned it may not be improper to notice, that the United States, by their Act of the 12th of February 1793, ordered that all Claims of the description therein mentioned, and which originated previous to the 4th of March 1789: be presented at the Treasury on or before the first day of May 1794, otherwise they will be "for ever thereafter, be barred, and excluded from settlement or allowance." And as there may be several Creditors of the United States, holding Certificates or other Securities, which form a part of the Domestic Debt, and who wish to subscribe to the Loan, they are reminded that the term for receiving subscriptions at the Treasury, is by the Act of the United States, passed the second of March last, extended to the last day of June, 1794.

The following is an extract from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

SECTION I. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled—That all claims upon the United States, for Services or Supplies, or for other cause, matter or thing, furnished or done, previous to the 4th day of March 1789, whether founded upon Certificates, or other written documents from Public Officers or otherwise, which have not already been barred by any Act of Limitation, and which shall not be presented at the Treasury before the first day of May 1794, shall for ever after be barred and precluded from settlement or allowance: Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect Loan-Office Certificates, Certificates of Final Settlements, Indents of Interest, Balances entered in the books of the register of the treasury commonly called registered certificates, loans of monies obtained in foreign countries, or certificates issued pursuant to the Act, intitled "An Act, making provision for the Debt of the United States.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, } BY virtue of a Writ to me
Sussex County. ss. } directed, issued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of William Shipley against John Mieg and others; I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue, on the sixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the same day, on the Premises, the following described Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, situate in the Township of Oxford and County of Sussex, beginning at a Chesnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and standing in the line of a former survey made to Thomas Stevenson, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (first) south fifty degrees west fifty-five chains and seventy-five links to a Black Oak Treecorner of Joseph Shippen's land (second) south nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west ninety chains and sixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the said Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, east one hundred and forty-five chains, to a post on the southerly side of Paquaoske-River, being also a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees west, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the usual allowance for roads and high ways—The same Premises are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Grist Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a sufficient stream of water for their use—a Dwelling House, Store House, and several small buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.
Dated 22d day of July, 1792.

E. OSWALD,

No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the request of a number of friends, proposes publishing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz Wednesdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if sufficient encouragement offers

It will be published on Paper and Types equal to its present appearance. The subscription 3½ dollars per ann.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.